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Deinopteroloma cristatum sp. n.
A new species
of *Deinopteroloma* Jansson 1946 from Nepal
(Coleoptera, Staphylinidae: Omaliinae)
(130th contribution to the knowledge
of Staphylinidae) *

by

Aleš SMETANA **

With 4 figures

ABSTRACT

Deinopteroloma cristatum is described as new from one male specimen from Nepal and compared to the similar species *D. notabile* (Cameron). The recently published key to the species of *Deinopteroloma* (Smetana 1985) is revised to include the species, and major diagnostic characters of *D. cristatum* are illustrated.

One male specimen of an undescribed species of the genus *Deinopteroloma* Jansson 1946 was found among the additional material of *Deinopteroloma* sent recently to me by my friend I. Löbl, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève. The material was collected during our joint 1984 expedition to Nepal but arrived too late to be included in my earlier revision of the genus (Smetana 1985). The new species is therefore described in this supplementary note.

* 128th contribution: Le «Culte de l'édéage»; réflexions additionnelles suivies d'une discussion sur le concept de la sous-tribu Heterothopsi Coiffait 1978 (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae). *Nouv. Revue Ent.*, N. S., 1 (1984):

129th contribution: Revision of the type species of Oxypodini and Athetini (sensu Seevers) described by Mannerheim and Mäklin from North America (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae). *Coleopts. Bull.* (1985): (jointly with G. A. LOHSE).

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***Deinopteroloma cristatum* sp. n.**

Holotype (male): "NEPAL: distr. Kathmandu: Phulcoki 2500 m, 28-29.IV.84, Löbl-Smetana". In the collection of the Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève, Switzerland.

In all external characters very similar to *D. notabile* (Cameron) but differing as follows: size larger, head with eyes larger and slightly more convex. Pronotum somewhat more transverse than in most specimens of *D. notabile* (ratio length: width = 0.61); lateral margins distinctly more coarsely crenate; protuberances on middle portion more extensively impunctate than in most specimens of *D. notabile*. Elytra quite similar to those of *D. notabile* except ridges and protuberances larger and more pronounced.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus not appreciably dilated. Front tibia impressed ventrally in apical half, appearing only slightly, inconspicuously dilated at about middle in lateral view, dilation bearing modified bulbous setae similar to those of *D. notabile*. Middle tibia not appreciably modified. Sternite 8 resembling that of *D. diabolicum* Jansson, apical margin subemarginate in middle and with obtuse triangular process in emargination (Fig. 1); tergite 8 as in Fig. 2, apical margin widely and shallowly, arcuately emarginate. Aedoeagus considerably larger and more voluminous than that of *D. notabile*, distinctly longer than hind tibia (about as long as hind tibia in *D. notabile*); parameres parallel and not dilated medially in middle part, each with conspicuous, obtusely triangular dorsal process in apical part; median lobe obtusely subacute apically; internal sac without large, elongate and strongly sclerotized sclerite, characteristic of aedoeagus of *D. notabile* (Figs. 3, 4).

Female unknown.

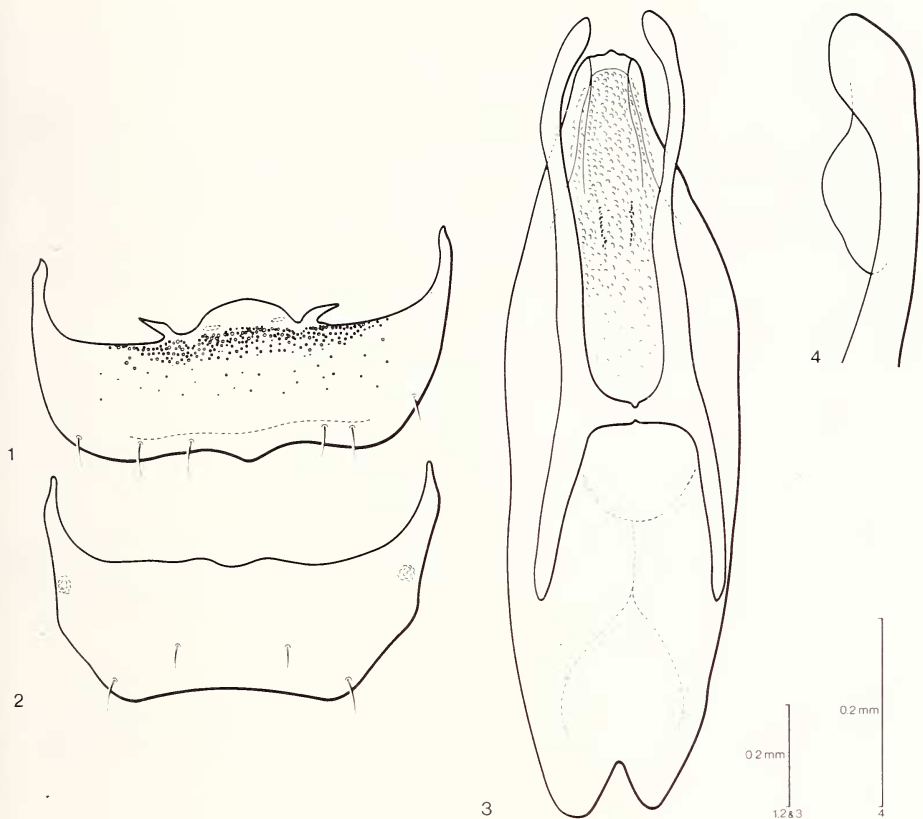
Length 3.9 mm.

Distribution. *Deinopteroloma cristatum* is known only from the mountain Phulcoki at the southern edge of the Kathmandu Valley in Nepal.

Bionomics. The holotype was taken by sifting old, dead vegetation, leaf litter and other debris on wet spots on forest clearings.

Discussion. *Deinopteroloma cristatum* can easily be distinguished from *D. notabile* mainly by the distinctly more coarsely crenate lateral margins of the pronotum, by the differently shaped male 8th sternite (Fig. 1 and Fig. 18 in Smetana 1985), and by the drastically different shape of the aedoeagus (Figs. 3, 4 and Fig. 22 in Smetana 1985).

The geographical distributions appear to be allopatric. *Deinopteroloma cristatum* is, at present, known only from the mountain Phulcoki at the southern edge of the Kathmandu Valley and may likely belong to the species restricted to the habitats of the upper elevations of this mountain. *Deinopteroloma notabile*, on the other hand, is widely distributed in the foothills of the eastern portion of the main Himalayan range, from eastern Nepal through the Darjeeling area to Assam. The situation seems to be analogous to the case of another group of similar species of *Deinopteroloma*: *D. spectabile* Smetana, *D. egregium* Smetana and *D. insigne* Smetana (see Smetana 1985 for details).



FIGS. 1-4.

Deinopteroloma cristatum: 1 — male eighth sternite. 2 — Male eighth tergite. 3 — Aedoeagus. 4 — Apical portion of paramere in lateral view.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific name is the Latin adjective *cristatus*, *-a*, *-um* (crested). It refers to the presence of longitudinal ridges on the elytra of this species.

To include the new species, couplet 6 in my key to species of *Deinopteroloma* (SMETANA 1985) should be changed as follows:

- 6 Apex of median lobe of aedoeagus subacute; apices of parameres obtuse, distinctly curved mediad (Fig. 3 and Fig. 22 in SMETANA 1985). Each elytron with one median and one lateral longitudinal ridge at base and with two similar longitudinal ridges in apical third on median half (Fig. 68 in SMETANA 1985) 6a
- Apex of median lobe of aedoeagus broadly arcuate; apices of parameres acute, only slightly curved mediad (Fig. 28 in SMETANA 1985). Each elytron with basal and apical longitudinal ridges less developed and never present in full number. Length 3.8-4.0 mm *D. crenatum* Smetana

- 6a Aedoeagus small, about as long as hind tibia; parameres each medially dilated in middle part and without obtusely triangular process apically; internal sac with single, strongly sclerotized structure (Fig. 22 in SMETANA 1985). Lateral margins of pronotum moderately coarsely crenate (Figs. 70, 71 in SMETANA 1985). Length 3.3-3.7 mm.....*D. notabile* (Cameron)
- Aedoeagus large and voluminous, distinctly longer than hind tibia; parameres each not dilated medially in middle part and with obtusely triangular dorsal process apically; internal sac without strongly sclerotized structures (Fig. 3). Lateral margins of pronotum coarsely crenate. Length 3.9 mm.....*D. cristatum* spec. nov.

REFERENCE

- SMETANA, A. 1985. Systematic position and review of *Deinopteroloma* Jansson, 1946, with descriptions of four new species (Coleoptera, Silphidae and Staphylinidae (Omaliinae)). (125th contribution to the knowledge of Staphylinidae). *Syst. Ent.* 10: 471-499.